

PUPINA ADAMSIANA, Crosse, Journ. de Conch. 1871, p. 330 ; 1872, p. 60, pl. 2. fig. 6.

“Vanua Levu.” (*Crosse.*)

Mr. Crosse cites the locality on the authority of a London dealer. The species is closely allied to if not identical with *Hargravesia polita*, a Solomon-Island species.

HELICINA LENS, Lea, Observ. i. p. 161, pl. 19. fig. 56.

“Feejee Islands.” (*Lea.*)

Perhaps a unicoloured variety of *H. fulgora*, Gld.

HELIX LEUCOLENA, Crosse, Journ. de Conch. 1867, p. 447 ; 1868, p. 171, pl. 6. fig. 6.

“Vanua Levu, Viti.” (*Crosse.*)

Mr. Crosse, who obtained the type specimen from a London dealer, was informed it came from Vanua Levu. The type is foreign to the group.

HELIX SEMIRUFA, Albers, Die Hel. p. 106.

“Habitat in insulis Fidschi.” (*Albers.*)

Most certainly foreign to the group.

PARTULA TÆNIATA, Mörch, is wrongly assigned to the Viti Islands. It is peculiar to Moorea, one of the Society Islands.

PARTULA ALABASTRINA, Pfeiffer, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1856, p. 39. Solomon Isles (*Pfeiffer*) ; Fiji Islands (*Hartmann*).

PARTULA COMPRESSA, Pfeiffer (*Bulimus*), Zeitschr. f. Malak. 1850, p. 75. Fiji Islands (*Hartmann*).

5. Notes on a small Collection of Shells from the Loo Choo Islands. By EDGAR A. SMITH.

[Received February 10, 1887.]

Among the valuable collections made at the Loo Choo Islands by Mr. H. Pryer were a few shells, which he has liberally presented to the British Museum. As five out of the nine species are represented by fairly large series of specimens, I have been enabled to make a few observations on the variations they present. These may be of some use if they tend to prevent the multiplication of species which eventually have to be regarded merely as varieties. The specimens were obtained, I believe, from the largest island of the group, the name of which is variously written Loo Choo, Lu-Tschu, Lu Chu, Liew Kiew, and Riu Kiu.

1. HELIX DESPECTA, Gray.

This species, also *H. ravida*, Benson, *H. redfieldi*, *H. sieboldiana*, both of Pfeiffer, and *H. assimilis*, H. Adams, are all very much alike, and might well be considered varieties of one and the same

species. In the series of eighteen specimens from Loo Choo I find considerable differences in form, some being much higher and more globose than others. One example is of a peculiar purplish-brown colour, and another is remarkable in having a thickening or limbus within the lip.

2. *HELIX MERCATORIA*, Gray.

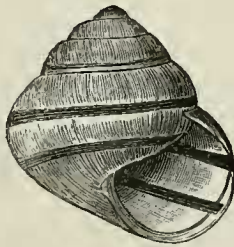
This species varies considerably in intensity of colour, from a very deep black-brown to pale yellowish olive, and the lines of growth in some examples are very much coarser than in others. One specimen with a comparatively smooth surface has the peripheral dark band unbordered by a pale zone on each side as usual. The colour of the peristome is also variable, being in the dark or most common forms purplish brown, and of a pale flesh-tint in shells of a lighter colour.

3. *HELIX LUHUANA*, Sowerby.

The two specimens which I assign to this species are rather young and consequently thinner than adult shells. They differ also from the typical form in colouring, having only faint indications of transverse bands and much more distinct spiral striæ, in which respect they exactly resemble *H. peliomphala* from Japan.

4. *HELIX LARGILLIERTI*, Philippi, var.

Testa perforata, globoso-conica, mediocriter tenuis, incrementi lineis oblique arcuatis tenuiter striata, sordide albida, zonis duabus nigro-fuscis cincta, epidermide tenuissima flavescens induta; anfractus 6, convexiusculi, superne ad suturam angustissime submarginati, ultimus subglobosus, ad peripheriam supra aperturam obsolete angulatus; apertura late lunata, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ subæquans; peristoma expansum, albidum vel dilutissime roseo tinctum, margine columellari reflexo, umbilicum semi-obtegente. Diam. max. 27 millim., min. 23, alt. 25.



Helix largillierti, var.

In form this variety very closely approximates to *H. callizona*, Crosse, but may be slightly higher in the spire. That species, however, according to Martens¹ and some specimens from Kiga, Japan, which I have assigned to it, is very distinctly spirally striated, as is the case in *H. peliomphala* and other allied species from

¹ Pfeiffer's *Novitates Conch.* vol. v. p. 31.

Japan. On the contrary, the shells here described have a smoother aspect and exhibit only the faintest trace of spiral striæ. The typical form of *H. largillierti*, also from the Loo Choo Islands, is considerably smaller, but of about the same proportions; it has the same number of whorls, a similar umbilicus and angulation at the periphery, and the same very faint spiral striation. A variety is described by Pfeiffer with a single band just above the slight angle of the body-whorl, and falling above the sutural line upon the spire. The two specimens collected by Mr. Pryer have a similar band, and a second situated three or four millimetres below the periphery. Although so large, these specimens are evidently young, being very thin, and having only partially developed the lip of the aperture; the internal thickening described as present in the type is only feebly discernible.

5. *HELIX CONNIVENS*, Pfeiffer.

Of the forty-six specimens of this species obtained by Mr. Pryer, twelve only belong to the unbanded form, the remainder having the single red line at the periphery as figured by Reeve and Pfeiffer. The lip in both varieties may be either white or pinkish.

6. *CLAUSILIA VALIDA*, Pfeiffer.

Not one of the twenty-four examples of this species at hand belongs to the brown-banded variety, all being of a uniform greyish-yellow tint. The largest specimen, consisting of seven whorls, is 33 millimetres in length, or seven longer than the six-whorled shell described by Pfeiffer. All have the spire decollated.

7. *CYCLOPHORUS TURGIDUS*, Pfeiffer.

None of the specimens obtained by Mr. Pryer are as large as the types, also from Loo Choo, described by Pfeiffer; but they agree in every respect with the small form he mentions from the Ibyat, an island of the Bashee group, situated some three hundred miles to the south-west of Loo Choo. They appear to be pretty constant in form, style of colouring, and in the decided peripheral carination; but the peristome varies from white to a reddish tint, and in some specimens it is of a much more duplex character than in others. The operculum is semitransparent, a little concave externally, and consists of seven slowly enlarging whorls which are finely keeled at the suture.

C. ibyatensis, Pfeiffer, from the same island as the small variety of *C. turgidus*, differs only in having the last whorl rounded instead of more or less carinate at the periphery. It should be regarded as a variety of this species rather than as a distinct form. The British Museum possesses quite a typical specimen of *C. turgidus*, from the island of Formosa, presented by M. Dickson, Esq.

8. *CYCLOPHORUS EXALTATUS*, Pfeiffer, var.

A single specimen only was obtained. It differs from Hong-Kong and Formosan examples in having a slightly larger aperture, and an

orange-red instead of a white peristome. The convexity of the whorls, the sculpture, and the style of colouring are quite of the same character. A similar variation in the colour of the peristome occurs in the preceding species.

9. *LEPTOPOMA VITREUM*, Lesson.

The distribution of this species is very wide, it being recorded from the Nicobar Islands, Java, the Moluccas, Philippines, New Ireland, Frankland and Fitzroy Islands, and New Caledonia. It has not previously been met with at Loo Choo, the most northern point of its range yet known. The two specimens are of medium size, and of transparent white colour without any markings.

March 15, 1887.

Dr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February 1887:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February was 46, of which 7 were by birth, 21 by presentation, 7 by purchase, 4 were received on deposit, and 7 by exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 112.

The most noticeable additions during the month of February were as follows:—

1. A Burmeister's Cariama (*Chunga burmeisteri*), received in exchange February 24, being the fifth specimen of this rare species of the Northern Provinces of the Argentine Republic that the Society has acquired.

2. A White-fronted Heron (*Ardea novæ-hollandiæ*), from Australia, presented by F. B. Dyas, Esq., February 25th. This species is new to the Society's Collection.

3. A young specimen of a Black-winged Kite (*Elanus cæruleus*), taken from the nest by Mr. R. Southey of Southfield, Plumstead, Cape of Good Hope, and received February 28th. This species is likewise new to the Society's Collection.

Mr. Howard Saunders, F.Z.S., exhibited a young male Harlequin Duck (*Cosmonetta histrionica*), shot on the 2nd December, 1886, near the Farne Islands, off Northumberland, where it was in company with two others, one of which was also obtained (Zool. 1887, p. 70). Mr. Saunders stated that records of the occurrence of this species were not unfrequent; but that inasmuch as, with one exception, every reputed British specimen which had been submitted to competent examination had proved to belong to some other species, the possessor, Mr. R. W. Chase, of Edgbaston, had kindly complied with a request to send his bird up, that its identification might be placed beyond a doubt—an example to be commended to other owners of